

ABSTRACT

A method of evaluating memory/learning functions with the use
of a model with glutamic acid N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) type
5 receptor hypofunction as an animal model for schizophrenia and with
the use of reference memory task, wherein there has been found
concrete means for detecting any differences in activity between typical
anti-psychosis drugs and atypical anti-psychosis drugs is found.

An in vivo animal model for screening of a therapeutic agent for
10 improving cognitive dysfunction by schizophrenia is provided.